

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LXIV. - NO. 50

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1905

WHOLE NO. 3318

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUBL. CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
NO. 3 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

TERMS:
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.
If not paid in advance, the paper will be sent on credit to subscribers who are known to the publishers.

Advertisements are accepted on liberal terms. The rate for one square of ten lines for one week is \$1.00. For longer periods and larger advertisements, special rates will be made on application.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Huge Irrigation Dam.

A quarter of a century ago the home of the buffalo, and later a cattle and sheep pasture, with an occasional ranch house, the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming is now the scene of a great activity incident to the building of one of the largest of the government irrigation works. Some years ago Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, made a survey of the Shoshone canyon and in connection with General Miles projected a company to construct a dam and irrigate some sixty thousand acres. The necessary capital, however, was not forthcoming and when the national irrigation law was passed, the government took up the proposition and a large party of engineers has since been employed on the preliminaries of a great work of desert reclamation.

The Shoshone river dashes down a narrow canyon, with jagged and perpendicular walls, and at its narrowest point the Government has commenced the construction of the highest dam ever built. It will cement together the two canyon walls for 240 feet above the stream bed and its foundation will go below the water line eighty-eight feet additional, down to the solid bed rock. The stream, where it passes between these granite canyon walls, is but sixty-five feet wide and the dam will form a great lake of five thousand acres, with a watershed of 1250 square miles, and storing enough water to irrigate 150,000 acres through seven miles of fourteen-foot tunnels bored in the solid rock.

NO CHANCE FOR LAND GRABBING.

This will cost about \$25 an acre to be paid back to the Government by the settlers under the business-like provisions of the irrigation law. The land itself is free under the homestead act, and has been reserved by Secretary Hitchcock from entry under the Desert and other land laws not requiring actual residence and home-building.

GREAT FORCES OF NATURE.

This Shoshone canyon and its surrounding mountains are one of nature's great handiworks. All has been cut out by the silver stream, rushing in its bed below. For countless ages it has eaten its way through granite and limestone, wearing, wearing away. For centuries and ages it has flowed, ceaselessly and likewise tirelessly on its way to join the flood of the Missouri; now it is to be harnessed and made to produce for man. A thousand farmers will make prosperous homes for themselves and families and raise an annual product of a couple of three million dollars.

THE ROCK PILE OF THE WORLD.

In the canyon's middle, below the dam site, the jungle of rocks in the narrow river bed appears as though a thousand blasts of giant powder had rent the mountain sides and tumbled every rugged projection into the depths below. The imperishable granite, gray, pink and vari-colored, oldest of the geological formations, made by the welding of various substances when the globe was a molten mass; the later limestones and black volcanic rocks, conglomerates also melted by great heat, the hard red sandstone and its white and brown contemporaries, formed from the grindings of other rocks subjected to enormous pressure, and lastly the geyserites and sulphur rocks, soft and honeycombed, the result of ceaseless sproutings of steam and hot water from the earth's bowels—all are found in wonderful profusion.

Below the canyon where the river runs more peacefully, all these formations are represented in the huge beds of cobble stones and smaller boulders over which the water plays. The cobble stones were themselves once jagged rocks, detached by wind, water, frost and sun from their mountain

bases and rolled and ground by river force until all their sharp corners have been worn and polished away.

A GIANT FIRE CRACKER.

Watching the government engineers cutting a road along the side of the canyon for the transportation of supplies to build the dam—sixty thousand barrels of cement alone will be needed—I observed the explosion of a big charge of dynamite, which burst with a roar, echoing up and down the canyon with deafening reverberations. Immediately an oblong granite rock of some 150 tons weight was torn from its base and hurled down into the river a hundred feet below. Shatters of rock flew in all directions and a great splash of water rose like a geyser out of the black depths of the canyon into the sunlight in a majestic white spray. Yet this huge block of granite was but a baby addition to the family of boulders which had been detached by the more giant forces of nature and thrown into the river bed. A few hours before, I had crawled directly under this rock in my canyon "exploration." Returning I was vain to accept the assistance of one of the road builders in getting across this place, looking down the while into the river boiling below among the rocks.

"If you slip, you can get out on a quarter of a mile down stream," remarked one of the dynamiters cheerfully, as I passed my camera over and was inching across this slippery six feet, clinging to the canyon sides.

The engineering credit for this great project, with its great dam, enormous spillways, its mountain road building and its miles of canals and huge tunnels bored through the solid rock, is due to Jeremiah Aherne, a Government district engineer, who, almost off from the outside world, has taken up his residence for several years in this wild canyon, once a fastness of the Shoshone Indians.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

What does all this great irrigation work of the Government throughout the West signify? Simply that the nation has wisely decided to use the money derived from the sale of Western public lands to make its desert soil of value and furnish many home-building opportunities. It means that many men will find employment in the construction of dams and canals in every Western community, and that finally as the works are completed, one by one, new farm homes will be established, adding to the nation's wealth and balancing our population now inclined cityward.

For a thousand years longer this splendid dam site would likely stand idle before private capital would develop it to its magnificent full capacity, for the difficulties in the way of the engineers are many and unknown; but the Government will meet all obstacles and overcome them and finally turn over to a thousand farmers a perfect job of engineering, comparable to the great works of the Peruvian Incas, the Egyptian Rameses or the British engineers of India—an enduring monument for all time to the wisdom of the present generation of Americans.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Guernsey Club Visits Langwater Farms.

The Guernsey breeders are certainly proud of their favorite cattle. They lose no opportunity to praise their good qualities and they point to records which are surely glory enough for any breed.

Said one prominent breeder in a joking way: "Few would claim connection with a family of cattle, but I do and am proud of it." This gentleman bred and established one of the best known strains. The handsome Guernseys might on the other hand well be proud of their owners many of whom bear old and honored names and occupy positions of social prominence. The Guernsey seems to be a favorite with owners of large estates and so called "gentlemen farmers." Her beauty, docility and dairy excellence commend her to this class of stock keepers while the comparative scarcity of the breed renders the possession of a fine herd quite a distinction in its way.

The Guernsey Club of Boston had full opportunity to appreciate these points while enjoying the hospitality of F. Lothrop Ames at Langwater Farms, in North Easton, Mass., Aug. 17.

The visitors included representative breeders from all parts of New England, New Jersey, New York State and Pennsylvania. The forenoon was passed in inspecting the estate, much of which is laid out in ornamental fashion along the shores of the long, narrow lake which suggests the name of the farm. The estate is one of the oldest of its class in New England and has been improved by successive generations until it has become one of the most attractive in this part of the country. At noon a banquet was served in a pavilion in the grove. Then the guests took seats in the grove and held an informal meeting on subjects suggested by the cattle which were brought before them one by one for inspection.

A MODEL DAIRY COW.

Secretary W. H. Caldwell of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, spoke briefly on the scale of points of the Guernsey breed, taking Hayes Rosie as a model of the breed. This cow he considered as nearly perfect as any which he knew, and entitled to score one hundred if any cow could be considered perfect. The score had been ranged on the theory that the dairy type was the important thing and that qualities which point to the perfection of dairy type should be valued above such incidental matters as color, etc. Qualities tending to general efficiency were to be considered, such as strong jaw, high forehead denoting brain power and nerve force, full, bright eyes also denoting brain force but not nervousness; general

conformation should be such as shows vitality and strong digestive powers.

DISCUSSING THE GUERNSEY TYPE.

President Codman of the American Guernsey Cattle Club asked for information to the precise meaning of the in-curling thigh mentioned in the score, bringing out some little difference of opinion on this matter. It was concluded that the curve referred to the line at the rear of the thigh, and the curling line at the front of the thigh they termed "high out flank." The idea was that the curling away of the thigh and flank allowed more room for under development.

Prof. H. Hayward, instructor of the Mt. Hermon school, expressed the opinion that the experiment station should make the study of the definite milk points so that it could be shown by actual tests how much foundation there was for the popular idea that various general indications were a guide to quantity and quality of the milk flow, such indications as the color of skin and horns, size of bones and tail, conformation of head, etc.

Dr. C. M. Seltzer, a well-known Pennsylvania breeder, spoke briefly. Prof. E. B.

CHILTONVILLE, MASS.

Chiltonville, Mass.; Arthur Bruce, East Canterbury, N. H.; R. H. Briggs, Brattleboro, Vt.; M. H. Wakefield, Forge Farm, Chiltonville, Mass.; Charles O. Flagg, Hardwick, Mass.; H. E. Coffin, Berwick, Me.; Chester D. Abbott, Andover, Mass.; G. H. Dodge, Millburn, Mass.; F. O. Melvin, Hardford, N. H.; Joseph Blunt, Andover, Mass.; B. F. Parker, Westboro, Mass.; A. H. Parker, Westboro, Mass.

SEEDING DOWN GRASS LAND.

If I wished to plow and reseed a field of intervale grass land this fall, I would not apply any chemical fertilizer before the plowing. Have it well turned over and work it thoroughly with the out-way harrow after the method that has been described several times in this and other papers by your correspondent, Mr. George M. Clark of Connecticut. Having the soil thoroughly pulverized I would then sow on the chemicals and harrow them in, going at least twice over the field, lengthwise and crosswise, before putting on the seed.

I have had no experience with the basic slag or with the fine ground Florida or Carolina phosphatic rock, but know both

AMONG THE FARMERS.

We have half of our ows come in fresh in January and half in August.—H. J. A. Simmons, Waldoboro, Lincoln Co., Me.

I think there are opportunities for every one of us which we don't see.—S. C. Thompson, Winterville, Me.

Robins and other fruit-eating birds have increased in many localities as virtually to destroy the crops of ripening fruits. It is impossible to trap by netting and similar devices. For the robin fooled by trap crops of inferior varieties. The growers of this State only have the privilege to protect their products.—E. S. Black, Mercer County, N. J.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

NITROGEN CULTURE.

The resignation of Professor George T. Moore, formerly physiologist of the Department of Agriculture, through criticism of his alleged connection with a company exploiting the production and sale of nitrogen bacteria, brings to light some important facts concerning the efforts of the scientists of the department to devise some means of conserving the world's store of nitrogen.

"Some time in 1901," said Professor Moore, "the Bureau of Plant Industry began investigation of the subject of nitrogen-fixing bacteria with the hope of discovering some method of artificially inoculating the soil. Some German investigators had on the market a product known as 'nitrogen,' but this the department found ineffective. Finally after extensive experiments, the department was able to perfect bacteria able to fix nitrogen and form nodules to a degree hitherto unknown. The method being perfected, it was deemed advisable that a patent should be taken out, thus securing to the Department of Agriculture the benefit of its investigations and guaranteeing to the public no monopoly produced by commercial houses. The department has been able to deliver the culture to the farmer in a dry state, by saturating absorbent cotton with liquid culture of the nodule-forming organism. In this way millions of the bacteria are held in the cotton and after this is carefully dried out, they remain dormant in much the same way as seeds, waiting for the proper conditions to revive them. The 'dry culture' thus produced needs only to be immersed in water to start the organisms to growth. Two methods are recommended by the department for hastening the growth of the nodules; first, by moistening the seeds with the fluid, the bacteria adhering to their surface and consequently being in close proximity to the time of germination, or second, by mixing earth or sand with the culture and spreading over the field as one would apply fertilizer. The former method has been found the most economical and efficient."

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture distributed over 12,500 packages of the culture during 1904, and the reports received show that it was possible to grow legumes on soil too poor to heretofore support a crop, and in other cases to enable a farmer to obtain increased stands on land capable of giving but one crop of clover, cowpeas, beans, or other legumes.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

Secretary Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has returned to Washington from the Western trip made for the inspection of

grass, as that is ready to be cut at the same time as the clover.

With this treatment even a light soil should give a good catch of grass if the seed is good, and be made to cut two good crops a year, perhaps three crops in a favorable season.

FIGHTING THE CABBAGE WORM.

Not wishing to apply paris green I put on wood ashes about three times last season and entirely rid the cabbages of the worms.

To drive away cabbage worms, hot water is about the most convenient method for a small garden. I grow about ten thousand heads of late cabbages yearly and prefer the Danish ball head.—John McHale, Fairfield County, Ct.

To destroy cabbage worms, apply steaming hot water freely. There is little danger of spoiling the crop, but the water must not be quite boiling hot. A little experience will soon show the proper temperature to kill the worms and not injure the cabbage.

—D. A. Bond, Erie County, N. Y.

We have been able to kill cabbage worms by dusting thoroughly with six parts air-slaked lime and one part paris green.—A. A. Ogden, Floga County, Pa.

The only way we have been able to grow late cabbages and cauliflower without trouble from lice is to start the plants under cheap manure until large enough to transplant. In this way insects fail to get a start early enough to do any harm. For the cabbage a spray of twenty per cent. solution of kerosene and water applied with a kerosene spray pump is sure death to worms and to lice also, when it can be got in contact with them.—William Rapp, Champeigne County, O.

One of the best remedies we know for the green cabbage worm is pyrethrum powder, mixed with ground plaster or air-slaked lime, in the proportion of one part powder to from six to twelve parts of plaster, or fifteen to twenty of lime. This should be dusted on the plants with a hand bellows during the hottest part of the day. Kerosene emulsion is also found to be effective, one part of the emulsion to nine parts of water. Good results have also been obtained by sprinkling common salt over the heads, or even road dust early in the morning while the dew is on.—A. W. Gilman, Kenneboc County, Me.

ROADS AND MAIL ROUTES.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General De Graw says that good roads and rural free delivery go hand in hand. The Post Office Department, in fact, not only encourages communities to improve their roads by the establishment of free rural mail routes, but in frequent cases where the patrons of a route refuse to keep their road in a passable condition, after specific warning, withdraws the route or changes it to some other adjacent section where the roads are in better condition.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A great variety is in receipt of letters of a rural carrier, in some instances showing that the farmers are willing and anxious to do everything possible to help the carrier in times of flood or snow drifts, while other carriers write that the people of their communities are entirely indifferent and averse to lending any assistance, saying that it is the Government's business and not theirs. On the whole the rural free delivery is a strong factor for better roads.

THE STINGLESS BEE.

The apiarist of the Department of Agriculture, Frank Benton, has started on a tour of Asiatic exploration to discover and bring back the best varieties obtainable of honey bees. Mr. Benton lately introduced a so-called stingless bee. While this insect possesses a sting, it seems to have forgotten how to use it; at least it never does, and it is believed that it is an acquisition of great value. These bees can be handled like so many flies, scooped up by the handful and manipulated precisely as though they possessed no stings. As every amateur bee-keeper knows, there is a wide difference in the amiability or gentleness of the various kinds of bees; the Italian bees are gentle, while the black bees are usually decidedly vicious. However, Mr. Benton says that probably the most savage bees are certain crosses between the black bees and the Italian. He will also attempt to secure some of the large East Indian bees, which have especially long tongues, enabling them to reach the nectar in deep-throated flowers not available for the ordinary honey bee.

The Department of Agriculture has published one or two bulletins on bees one of them, farmers' bulletin No. 28, is an interesting little volume which can be had for the asking. It was written by Mr. Benton and has been in such demand as to require reprinting by the department seven or eight times.

SEED WHEAT.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with the Department of Agriculture, has been making some extensive experiments with winter wheat. One fact apparently established, and which is contrary to the very general idea, is that "wheat should yield better the longer it is grown in one locality. If it does not, if it shows signs of 'running out,' it simply means that proper care has not been taken. All wheat seed should be thoroughly fanned to free it from small, shriveled, light-weight kernels and all foreign seeds. Wheat for seed should not be stored to get wet. It should never be stored in deep bins with the wheat for market, where it is liable to become heated, but should be stored in dry, shallow, well-ventilated bins."

MORPHINE HID IN FLOUR.

The Chinese are, and always have been, great consumers of morphine, and the high duty placed on the drug has not in any way stopped its importation, and as a consequence of the great amount of smuggling now going on in the Orient, American flour producers are suffering through the ingenious methods the Chinese have of concealing the drug in consignments of flour. Upon arriving at Hong Kong the barrels are opened and the drug placed therein. However, the customs authorities at Amoy and other Chinese ports are becoming more vigilant, their attention being called to the practice through the death of a number of natives who had eaten flour in which morphine had been stored.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Secretary Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has returned to Washington from the Western trip made for the inspection of

the methods of live stock shipments. Dr. Salmon has been under fire for alleged transactions with the Howard Printing Company of Washington, which prints the labels and tags used in meat inspection for the bureau, and it is expected that the report of the Department of Justice as to the affairs of that bureau of which Dr. Salmon is chief will be immediately submitted to the secretary. Secretary Wilson has said all along that he took little stock in the charges that have been launched against Dr. Salmon.

HORSE STEAKS.

Consul-General Mason at Berlin, sends in a report stating that horse steaks are a common article of food in Germany and that it is on the increase. In Southern Germany, and notably in Saxony, where the percentage of working people in factories is large, the consumption of horse flesh is an important item and is rapidly increasing. Three thousand eight hundred horses were killed in Breslau alone last year for human food. In Berlin, the choicest cuts of horse meat sell at eight and ten cents a pound. Most from the poor quarters or meat from any part of poor, old, or inferior horses brings three and four cents. The liver is considered a delicate morsel and brings ten cents a pound. The inferior pieces are ground into the strongly spiced and garlicky sausages that are the favorite food of many German servants and working people. These sausages, however, must be plainly labeled "horse flesh." Outside the city, however, this regulation is not in force, so that large quantities of horse sausage are sold in the country districts or are exported to neighboring countries as ordinary pork sausages.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

American wheat is in great demand in Spain owing to the failure of the crop and the reduction of fifty per cent. duty.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

SEP 5 1905
SMITHSONIAN DEPT.

Dairy.

A Sanitary Milk Pail.

In order to have clean milk, the milking must be done in such a manner that dirt cannot possibly get into the pail. This calls for a pail specially constructed for the purpose. Hence, the pleasure I take in presenting the one shown in the accompanying illustrations, reproduced from photographs given me by H. B. Gurler of De Kalb, Ill.

Mr. Gurler is the proprietor of Clover Farm, where for years he has been engaged in producing, by the most eminently practical methods known, "certified milk" for Chicago infants and invalids. The pail is of his own conception, devised chiefly that he might obtain milk as nearly exempt from dirt as possible. No one, to the writer's knowledge, is manufacturing it for the trade, and it is not patented. A good local tinmith should be able to make it for any dairyman wanting it, and its cost even then, would not be more than \$2 or \$2.50.

As represented in the picture, the cover is closely fitting, and into it is fastened a layer of absorbent cotton, through which all the milk passes before entering the pail. As the milk is poured out through the covered spout, the strainer is not removed from the pail until the milking is through; it is then destroyed and a new one prepared to take its place for the next milking. The expense of the cotton is slight, and along with equal cleanliness in all other directions, the pail has never yet failed to give complete satisfaction on Clover Farm. Its capability of doing likewise on other farms is so manifest that further comment, I think, is not necessary.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

A dairy farmer should always be as far as possible breed and rear his own heifers, paying the greatest attention to selecting the calves from the best butter-producing cows. This applies both to heifers and bulls. There is less risk of introducing disease, and generally a man can produce animals of better quality than he can buy in the market. The milking powers of a herd can be vastly improved in a few years by this means. To fill up the places of old cows and those that prove unprofitable, or unprofitable young heifers, to the number of one-third or one-fourth of the total of the herd, should be available each year.

If cattle, young or old, are allowed to become too poor, or fed for a time on insufficient nutritious food, as barley straw, they are liable to become infested with lice, mostly about the head, neck and withers. These may be best destroyed by dressing with phenyle or other carbolic preparation. Care should be exercised when applying any wash of a poisonous nature, as serious loss sometimes results through the animal licking its skin.

The time at which heifers ought to bear their first calf depends a good deal on how they have been reared, which, needless to say, should be as well as possible. Every thing possible should be done to develop the frame, as it has been proved that the largest animals in any particular breed are the most economical producers of butter. Then, provided heifers have been well reared, they can be bred at a year and nine months old.

It is sometimes found that females will not hold, in which case change of sire, a dose of salts, exercise of both bull and cow, flushing the womb with Lysol solution, etc., may produce the desired effect. Lack of exercise is found to be one of the chief causes of failure to breed, lowness in condition being another.

When a cow is in calf four or five months, the fetus or calf may be felt by pressing the point of the thumb into the right flank. Pregnant cows should be kept in good condition. One of the greatest mistakes made by our farmers is to allow cows to get low in condition during winter. In such cases, two or three of the best months of the year are wasted in laying on condition, which should never have been lost, when they should be putting it into the milk pail. That is not the way that records, nor yet paying returns are made. When cows are in good condition, they should about three weeks before they are due to calve, be placed on short rations, a poor pasture, or a week before calving, be shut up in a yard for a time, and should have the following dose: Twelve to sixteen ounces Epsom salt, according to size of cow, one-half to one ounce ground ginger, one-half pound molasses in warm water or gruel. This dose should be the farmer's standby, and whenever a cow shows signs of being the least out of health, if this is administered, more serious trouble such as milk fever, will be very often averted off.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Chief of the Veterinary Department of Wisconsin Agricultural College, recommends a trial of the following formula for yeast mixture, to be used in case of barrenness of cows, sows and mares: Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly boiled lukewarm water and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. Mixture then will be ready for use, and an equal quantity should be injected into vagina of animals to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected, and breed when period is about ended. The same treatment is recommended in the case of cows which have aborted.

American Cheese and Bacon in England.

Perhaps I may claim to have exceeded the average length of sojourn of those Americans who come to this side of the Atlantic. I left Boston in the autumn of 1870. Nine years residence on the continent and a quarter of a century in England.

In looking over some last year's correspondence today I came upon a few letters from our consul L. A. Lathrop, at this port. I have enclosed one which I hope may prove of some interest to you.

J. H. Perkins: The Canadians have gained the English cheese market for this reason: First, that climatic conditions are more favorable there to a production of a "fat" cheddar that suits the English palate, and second, that our domestic market consumes all the high-grade cheese which can be made. As you are no doubt aware, our large exports of bacon are merely the five or six per cent. of surplusage which our own people can't consume. Bacon among negroes, timber camps and mining places in the Northwest is a staple. It must be much more salty than a refined palate can stand, and the latter it is, the more the consumers like it, as it is much used for frying other things, and practically takes the place of butter and lard. Hence our bacon makes no pretence of competing in price or quality with Danish or Canadian, which is made as a breakfast food for delicate palates. Our bacon is the best way to get our maize to market; but pigs fed on maize never make

first-class bacon. If a Canadian curer should know that a farmer was feeding five per cent. of maize to his pigs, the curer would not buy the pig. All this explains why our bacon is always one to two per cent. under other bacons.—Louis A. Lathrop, Bristol, England.

Canada and Denmark have practically captured the market here for cheese, and the time is not far distant when we shall cease to send large quantities of bacon. The annual consumption in this country of imported bacon and hams is about 686,000,000 pounds, or 164 pounds per capita of population. Our American farmers are living in a fool's paradise if they think their corn-fed bacon and hams will continue to demand a ready market here. Only the very poorest class of English consumers will touch it, while it retails at six to ten cents a pound. Good pea and potato-fed breakfast bacon sells readily from twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, yet our New England farmers don't know or seem puzzled over what to do with their large supplies of small, unmarketable potatoes, refuse vegetable food and skimmed milk. J. H. P. Bristol, England.

Literature.

THE SANITATION OF A COUNTRY HOUSE.

The volume with the above-named title is by Dr. Harvey B. Bashore, who says that he aims in this work to make the country as healthy as the city, and he remarks further that while municipal hygiene has made much progress during the last hundred years, the rural districts still cling to old-fashioned ways. He treats of the location of a country house, the house itself, its water supply, the disposal of its waste, and its surroundings, and concludes with a chapter on the summer camp, which is full of useful advice, including among other things the following: "There is, fortunately, no complicated system of waste disposal in the camp as in the city. All combustible rubbish should be burned and the non-combustibles—of which there will not likely be much—should be buried. All putrescent waste—that is, garbage—should be put into a regular garbage hole and cov-

ered every evening, at least, with earth." The author's claim, that there is less danger of getting typhoid fever in New York city than in many country places, may admit of discussion. However, this little volume is one that will awaken thought, and, no doubt, lead to action. It has sixteen illustrations, which really reinforce the text. (New York: John Wiley & Sons. Price, \$1.00.)

FLIP'S 'ISLANDS OF PROVIDENCE.' Anna Fellows Johnston, so favorably known as the author of *The Little Colonel* and other popular tales for juvenile readers, has sustained her well-deserved reputation in *"Flip's Islands of Providence,"* a welcome addition to the Cosy Corner Series. The present tale relates principally to a sister and a brother, orphans, dependent on a good aunt for support. The boy is pessimistic over his non-success in obtaining a position, whereby he might obtain money to repay his benefactor, but the girl is hopeful and sustaining, placing undeviating faith in Whittier's lines: "I know not where His islands lie; Their fringed palms in air; I only know I cannot drift Beyond His love and care."

The hero eventually obtains a place in a large shoe manufactory and is progressing steadily when he is falsely accused of stealing money, and he drifts into bad companionship and loses his hold on religion. He is fortunately reclaimed by an old soldier who had been his nurse during a fit of sickness and his sister's islands of Providence once more reappear. There are other incidents in the tale that will please young readers and the fine literary style in which it is told cannot fail to hold attention. In its lighter passages the book is charming and in its more serious ones it is impressive, natural and inspiring—a good publication which should be in the hands of all who are standing where the brook and river meet, or perhaps, a little beyond that trying period of youth. The volume has several artistic full page illustrations by E. F. Bonnell and a colored cover design that adds greatly to its attractiveness. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, 50 cents.)

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL.

There has been no more faithful picture of old French Canada than that contained in *"Les Anciens Canadiens,"* by Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, and the English version which is published under the more attractive title, *"Cameron of Lochiel,"* is no less appealing to the lover of folk lore traditions and historical facts. The translation, by Charles G. D. Roberts, is admirable in every respect and preserves the simplicity and charming style of the original narrator in a manner that is delightful. As a record of past customs and peoples this volume glows with life, and it recalls days of chivalrous courage, steadfast friendship, and devoted family relationship. But it is no less alluring as a pure romance in which deeds of valor and scenes of knightly love are introduced with a naturalness that makes them seem real, though they are far removed from the commonplace, and are colored by the true romancer's spontaneous art of uniting the ideal with the affairs of every day. The hero is a young Scotch Highlander, who has for a fellow college student and friend a young Frenchman, whose sister wins his ardent love. The story takes us back to the

time when the French and English were contending for supremacy in Canada, and the two young men are opposed to each other in many warfare, each one battling for his people with undeviating patriotism. The end, however, is quite different from what most novel readers will anticipate, and is distinguished by an originality that is really refreshing. The tale, too, is told in a leisurely, old-fashioned way that is restful after much of the feverish, notional literature of the hour, and as a record of a long-vanished day could hardly be surpassed. It is literature, and that is more than can be said of many modern historical novels. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

WOOD MYTH AND FABLE.

In the above named book by Ernest Thompson Seton we have a clever collection of stories and verses relating to animals, and the morals that go with the contents are always apposite and to the point. The author has indeed a remarkable genius for awakening our sympathy for the beasts of the fields and the forests and he sometimes endows them with almost human traits. The brief tales are told with much humor and perhaps, none are more impressive than *"The Land Crab"* and *"How the Giraffe Became"*. But all are good and the drawings by the author which accompany them are full of imagination and cleverness. His chapter headings, initials and tall pieces are as bright and original as the full page pictures, and his work with both pen and pencil is fittingly supplemented by the designs for cover and title page by Grace Gallatin Seton who is also responsible for the general artistic make-up of this agreeable volume, which affords ample food for laughter as well as genuine matter for thought. (New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.25 net.)

THE MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. In his new novel, *"The Memoirs of an American Citizen,"* Robert Herick details the career of a somewhat wilful country boy, who goes to Chicago from Indiana and becomes by natural shrewdness a great man in the Chicago markets and eventually a United States Senator. He is the typical man who is determined to make money

without being too particular in acquiring wealth, yet he is not without good qualities, and has the merit of remembering old friends in the days of his prosperity. The tale is told with a directness that secures attention at once and holds it unbroken until the end. Chicago as it was in 1877 is graphically presented in the opening pages, and one of its incidents includes the Haymarket riot, and the events connected with this disturbance which followed. The World's Fair is also recalled in the tale, which is one of Mr. Herick's best novels in the manner in which it portrays the distinctive character of Chicago as a trading centre. The characters are strictly true to the time and place of their environment. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

THE ITALIAN IN AMERICA. A book of undoubted statistical and social value for the student of our national affairs, is undoubtedly *"The Italian in America,"*

triumph as a writer of pathos in this work of fiction, though his characteristic humor is often displayed in the reproduction of quaint customs and manners. It will be a revelation to many people. (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. Price, \$1.50.)

A LITTLE PURITAN CAVALIER. A story in which history and fiction are deftly mingled appears in *"A Little Puritan Cavalier,"* by Edith Robinson. It is an addition to the Cosy Corner Series, and is full of interesting details concerning Old Boston in Lincolnshire, England. It contains much about the life of the schoolboy in St. Botolph's Town, leading up to the emigration of many former playmates to the new world on the Griffin, including the hero, Sir Ralph Irby, and his young wife, who had favored the Puritan cause and suffered disgrace thereby at the hands of the Royalists. John Cotton, the former vicar of St. Botolph's Church, famous in early New England annals, figures in the

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HERD AT LANGWATER FARMS.

Imported Yeoman 2218, a son of the noted Imported Hayes Rosie 1267, and sired by Yeo 1640. Owned by Mr. F. Lathrop Ames, Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., where the Boston Guernsey Club held a meeting, Aug. 17.

by Elliot Lord, Special Agent for the United States Tenth Census: Social Statistics; John J. D. Trenchard, chairman of Immigration Committee National Board of Trade, Annual Session 1904, and Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York. The volume is one of a series reviewing the influx of the various racial strains that are making up the composite American. The authors present facts that can be impartially considered in their connection with the problems of immigration, congestion, distribution and education, and with reference to American standards of citizenship. The authors believe that the true American policy is to welcome and utilize what is essentially good and helpful and to exclude what is bad or unfavorable. The volume is interesting as well as of practical worth, and it gives on the whole a favorable view of Italian immigrants. A chapter by

Mr. Lord on The Inheritance and Progress of United Italy is of great historical importance, and Mr. Barrows, in tracing a Popular Falacy, says that the gigantic poorhouses, or system of poorhouses, which are said to be pouring paupers into this country, do not exist in Italy. "There is no poor law in the kingdom, and no one has a legal claim for maintenance at the expense of the State unless he be infirm, insane or an infant. There are many charitable foundations endowed by private benefactors, but there are comparatively few asylums for the poor. A certain amount of begging is allowed, and there are still, no doubt, many beggars in Italy—especially in the Southern Province—but there are few beggars among the sturdy laborers who have the enterprise and the will to seek for work in a country so distant and inhospitable as ours." In conclusion, Mr. Trenchard says that it should be the pride of every immigrant from Italy to keep ever at heart: "I was an Italian, I am an American, I am not conscious that I have done anything to sully the honor of either name." (New York: B. F. Buck & Co.)

THE QUAKERS. A novel by Charles Heber Clark, known as the humorist Max Adler, is entitled *"The Quakers."* It is a departure from the author's former literary productions and is apparently a faithful reproduction of the ways of the members of the Society of Friends, the descendants of those who under the guidance of William Penn settled the province of Pennsylvania. The heroine has two lovers, one a sturdy Quaker squire, and the other a fascinating young southerner. Through their rivalry come many complications, and the ending is sad, but appropriate, and the fair Quakers find refuge from the world's people in the worthy protection of the man of her own sect, who had been faithful in his affection through all her trials. The battle of Antietam plays an important part in bringing the plot to a natural and consistent conclusion. The characterization is unusually strong, and scenes both in the South and Schuylkill Valley are depicted with the skill of one who is familiar with every step of the ground over which he conducts his readers. Mr. Clark may be congratulated upon winning a

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Poultry.

Fishers Island Poultry Farm.

Lying in Long Island Sound, the west end facing New London, Ct., and Montauk, N. Y., and the east end being opposite Watch Hill, R. I., is a beautiful island about nine miles long by two and one-half miles wide. It is known as Fishers Island, and two gentlemen by the name of E. M. and W. Ferguson, for the most part, own it.

ISLAND FARMING.

On account of its beauty, its harmonizing surroundings and its beneficial effects as a summer resort, a large colony of city people patronize it in the warm season, and in order to supply these with vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, poultry and the like, the Fishers Island Farms, as they are called, have been established here. They have means of communication with the rest of the world by the island's own post and express office, and by telegraph and telephone connections with New London. The entire system, which includes dairying, gardening, and to some extent general farming, is under control of a general manager, though each department has its own manager, and so far as he and those in his employ are concerned it is as independent of all the other departments as if they were possessed by different parties. Truth to tell, whatever one department buys or sells to another must be properly charged and credited at its correct value.

A POULTRY PARADISE.

The portion devoted to poultry is perhaps the most interesting of all. It certainly is to the owners, who, being admirers and fanciers of thoroughbred poultry, have a love for fine fowls that is most pronounced. They aim to breed none but high-class, prize-winning strains of White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish Indian Game, Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks. These they have scattered over a space comprising fifty acres, of which forty acres are land and ten acres are water. When their young stock attain sufficient size, however, they are allowed unrestricted range over thousands of acres. Especially are their turkeys grown under these conditions roaming pretty much after the fashion of wild turkeys, and subsisting not a little on nuts and berries, which imparts to the flesh a truly game flavor, and, at the same time, greatly reduces the expenditure of their production. This half-wild life, in fact, results in the finest exhibition turkeys and seems to develop birds of phenomenal vigor.

ROOMY BUILDINGS.

The size of its principal buildings, which for excellence and convenience of construction are probably not exceeded anywhere, give a better idea than anything else of the magnitude of the Fishers Island Poultry Plant. The main house, where breeders are kept is twenty by three hundred feet. It is divided into twenty-five pens, each twelve by sixteen feet, and a four-foot walk extends the entire length of the structure. The system of ventilation in it is very simple and, withal, very satisfactory. A ten-inch galvanized iron pipe, with cone top, and damper like that in an ordinary stove-pipe, is used. This damper is always left open, as the building on the inside is out through the ceiling between every two ventilators. These traps in the ceiling are raised and lowered to regulate the ventilation. Thus the house can be evenly ventilated without creating a draft in any part of it.

There are a score of other houses, each 12 x 15 feet, used for breeding stock. The main brood-house, for broilers, is exactly the same size as the main poultry-house, namely, 20x300 feet. It is on the double-house plan, so extensively used by large duck raisers on the East. The breeding duck-house is 18x120 feet; incubator-house, 20x40 feet; boiler and feed-house, 20x40 feet; the office, 14x16 feet and the exhibition house, 20x40 feet. It takes all these houses and others to accommodate the stock on Fishers Island Farm.

THE INCUBATOR CAPACITY

is over four thousand eggs every three weeks, and during the hatching season from thirteen thousand to fifteen thousand hens' eggs, and six thousand to eight thousand ducks' eggs are put in the incubators, not to mention a thousand or more turkeys' eggs. There are, in addition, from one to two thousand chicks hatched with hens, these being of pedigree stock. Every chick is marked as soon as taken from the nest, and as a careful record is kept of every mating, it is possible for the owners to tell the ancestry in their breeding pens, back for several years.

ALWAYS CHORE TIME HERE.

It requires three men all the time to feed and care for the stock, and during the hatching season and usually up to the first of October, four or five men are employed. During the winter months the fowls are fed whole grain in the morning, consisting principally of wheat and oats. Very little corn is given, and that only during the coldest weather. At night a warm mash is presented, composed of meal, bran, middlings and cut clover or vegetables of some kind; the clover is steamed, and the vegetables are cooked and mashed up. About equal parts, in bulk, of either clover or cooked vegetables and ground feed, including enough beef scraps to season the whole nicely, are used. During cold weather slightly warmed water is given three times a day, while in summer fresh water is supplied twice daily. For green feed, besides the clover, cabbages are hung up in the pens, and sugar beets, cut in two, thrown to the birds. These they soon learn to eat with avidity, and as a consequence they are always found waiting when the attendants go to feed them, which is usually at noon.

WORLD WIDE MARKETS.

In addition to supplying with poultry the city people who throng to the island in summer, birds are sold from this plant, not only in both the Americas, but also in Europe and occasionally in Asia, Africa and Australia. Fishers Island is therefore famous the world over for its fine poultry. As may be inferred, it took careful planning and a number of years to give it its present rating. Like all other industries of a practical nature, the farm was not established solely for pleasure, but for the profit that might be in it, and it has gradually earned its way to the front as a paying institution. This is as it should be. It demonstrates most emphatically that no matter how large a plant may grow, if strict business principles are applied to all transactions and a reason given for doing everything, the keeping of poultry will pay, and pay well.

FRED O. SIBLEY.

Good Management in Shipping.

In selecting and shipment of poultry for the market the farmer will find it to be of advantage to have his birds of uniform size. They look better and heavier, and will bring a higher price. If the birds are tied

together in pairs by the necks, always at least two that look as much alike as possible. Pick them all heavily, for appearance has much to do with finding a market for them. Handle the carcasses so carefully that the light outer skin will not be broken. The skin under skin showing through in spots detracts from their appearance.

There is one thing which farmers generally overlook, and that is the saving of feathers, especially those of the turkey. At present first-grade feathers will bring the following prices: Turkey tail feathers, thirty-six cents per pound; wing feathers, twenty-five cents per pound; body feathers, dry picked, five cents per pound. Chicken body feathers, dry picked, 5 cents per pound. Goose and duck feathers, from twenty-five cents to forty-five cents per pound, according to quality. While it might not pay to save feathers from a few fowls, it would undoubtedly pay well where a large number are dressed out, and thus the fowls would contribute their last item to the poultry fund, which is becoming such an important factor on the farm.—P. H. Sprague, Chicago, Ill.

Practical Poultry Points.

Having picked out vigorous fowl, give them plenty of fresh air, a necessity for the hen by reason of her anatomy. In the past we have made our houses too warm, too tight. A hen's coat of feathers is the warmest made; her temperature is naturally higher than that of humans. Warmth, too, comes more from combustion within than from heat without. Steam heat in a henhouse will not warm a sick fowl. Moisture is a great cause of sickness and fresh air prevents this.

In the next place have your fowl of the right age. You cannot get the best product from hens. Pullets hatched in April or May are the best egg producers.

Two hundred or more hens can be kept as easily as twenty-five or fifty, and their product marketed to much better advantage. Hen pasturage, green food and a free run, is a great thing, preventing and curing diseases.

As a food, give a variety, both dry and soft feed. Alternate the three or four kinds of grain, corn, oats and wheat, which are the staples. Meat in some form is a necessity. It is argued that nature does not provide meat for hens, but it is also true that the hen is supposed by nature to lay on fifteen or twenty eggs a year, while in domestication she is a disappointment if she does not lay one hundred and fifty.

The finished product of the poultry industry, the egg, is the best form of meat known; and the easiest product in the world to handle, especially here in New England, where your Boston market is the best in the United States. The hen is a machine that always turns out a perfect product, a fresh egg. She will do her part every time if you will do yours.

On this subject of marketing eggs, uniformity, freshness and regularity are what the consumer wants. Make a handsome package, and you will find that appearance counts for a lot in getting and keeping trade.—Prof. James E. Rice, Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dorticultural.

Orchard Calendar.

January: Read best available literature on fruit growing. Attend Farmers' Institutes and work up co-operative organization. Make plans for new orchards. Order nursery stock.

February: Order or make up supply of boxes and barrels for next season's crop. March: Prepare for spring work by getting in readiness plows, cultivators, spraying outfits and materials, pruning tools, etc. Get pruning done at earliest opportunity.

April: Plant out young orchards as soon as ground is ready. Do your grafting. Apply first spray of Bordeaux and paris green before buds start. Plow under cover crop as soon as ground is dry. Apply wood ashes or other fertilizers necessary.

May: Complete any of the above operations not finished last month. Repeat spraying before blossoms open. Follow plowing by surface cultivation.

June: Spray immediately after blossoms fall. Apply carbolic wash to trunks of young trees to prevent borers laying eggs. Continue surface cultivation to conserve soil moisture.

July: Repeat spraying for the fourth or fifth time, as may be necessary. Discontinue cultivation towards end of the month, and sow cover crop as last cultivation. This fruit on young trees which may be overladen.

August: Pick early apples intended for the market as soon as fully matured and well colored. Let logs in the orchard occasionally to pick up early windfalls.

September: Begin harvesting autumn varieties as they mature. Get in touch with the leading apple markets if you have no co-operative organization to depend upon. Make an exhibit at your fall show and study varieties there exhibited.

October: Continue harvesting of the winter varieties, taking them in the order of their maturity. November: Watch market reports closely and ship promptly if quotations warrant good prices. Pack and store apples for further shipment or winter use. Protect trunks of young trees against ulcers, rabbits or sun-scald, as may be necessary upon approach of winter.

December: Continue apple shipments as may be necessary or advisable. Attend annual meetings of fruit-growers' associations and provincial fruit shows and keep in touch with progressive fruit growers. Balance accounts for the year and decide upon lines of improvement for the next.—H. L. Hunt, Experiment Farm, Toronto, Ontario.

Currents as a Source of Income.

Upon almost every farm, especially in the older settled regions, may be found a current patch of greater or lesser extent, which for various reasons has fallen into a state of neglect.

The depredation of insects, which are not difficult to control, were, perhaps, discouraging and the public taste for a time being better pleased with later introductions of less acid fruit, the current has stood somewhat in the background. But the public taste has cloyed of the sweeter fruits and now calls for the old-fashioned jellies, jams and marmalades of our grandmothers' days and lucky indeed is the girl who can give possession of a good-sized current patch, understand its requirements and be able to turn its products into the delicious articles which find such ready sale among campers at summer resorts, first-class grocers, or even at the village stores in early spring.

I know of some eastern farms which are practically abandoned to weeds and briars where still exists in a straggling, disheartened way quite large tracts of current bushes, which, if properly cared for, might

be a greater source of revenue than the other produce of the farm ever was.

One of the important things to do in re-nourishing the patch is to cut out all the old and dead canes, remove all grass and weeds about the roots and between the rows, and keep them out. In October carefully and thoroughly work into the soil about the roots about eight hundred pounds to the acre of a chemical fertilizer containing no nitrogen, but at least ten per cent. of potash, which has much to do with the fine color flavor and juiciness of this fruit; a somewhat less amount of phosphoric acid is needed. In the spring when the leaves start a handful of nitrate of soda applied to each plant will be of great benefit and assist them to vigorous growth.

The current is a very easy plant to propagate. In late mid-summer, before the twenty-fifth of August, ten to twelve-inch cuttings may be taken from the tops of the present season's growth and placed in a slightly standing position up to the last bud in good rich soil. The earth being thoroughly warm at this time roots will soon form and the plants become established.

The current plants are vigorous feeders, and while often neglected in the matter of fertilization after bearing commences, the neglect is evident by the inferior size and quality of the fruit, and also its scarcity and annual dressings of the above mentioned fertilizers are needed to fully succeed. Barnyard manure furnishes too much nitrogen for this class of plants, and its application

the edges. Two are held together by a frame of two by four fitted with keys and wedges to make it tight; the inside covered with paraffine wax, making it water tight. This box can be filled at the well, and when frozen solid the keys can be knocked out of the frame, the sides fall off and you have a nice cake of ice to cut into the lengths desired.

In building an ice house, it should be built square, or as nearly so as possible for this reason, the more compact the pile the better it will keep. For the average farmer, a house twelve feet square, with 10-foot studding, would be plenty large enough. It should be built on a stone foundation and if stone is scarce, deeply-set posts placed in the ground to keep the building from spreading. The studding should be two by six, placed sixteen inches apart, and sided with good lumber, which should then be painted. Between the studding from plate to sill should be placed a strip of tar paper sixteen inches wide, fastened on the sides with lath. This makes two dead-air spaces. Line the inside with rough boards, put on the roof last of all, which completes our ice house. The best material for a floor would be broken stone or gravel for drainage, about four inches deep, with about six inches of sawdust on the floor, this to freeze deep before filling, as this takes longer time before thawing from the bottom.

When the ice is from sixteen to eighteen inches thick is the proper time to fill. Try



SANITARY MILK PAIL

often results in the ruin of the crop by mildew.

When the currants have begun to change color, but before they are fully ripe, they should be gathered for jelly making—those reserved for jams, preserves or marmalades should remain longer. Arrange with your grocer to supply tumbler and sugar at wholesale, and do not forget paraffine wax, which must be melted and a small quantity poured over jelly when the latter is cold. Jellies are sold by the glass or dozen while preserves, etc., usually bring twenty-five cents a pound.

Surely if public demand has justified the erection of many extensive factories for the production of fruit preserves, the girls upon the farms need no further hints as to how they may earn money at home.

E. A. SEASON.

Agricultural.

The Farm Ice House.

Ice is no longer regarded as a luxury, but as a necessity, in our modern way of living, farmers are fast learning to live as well as their city neighbors and the old-time menu of salt pork, corn beef and potatoes for six months in the year is fast disappearing, for where there is ice, meat can be kept several days and where the butcher wagon does not make regular trips, a lamb or veal can be dressed occasionally and divided between two families and can be kept on ice for future use.

In the harvest time, what is nicer than to have ice-water instead of well water, which gets stale after standing a while. Only those who have had experience in the harvest field can appreciate the value of nice, cold water on a hot day. Then, too, we are all fond of ice-cream and food fruits during the hot weather, and what comes in more handy to the sick man than ice in many cases?

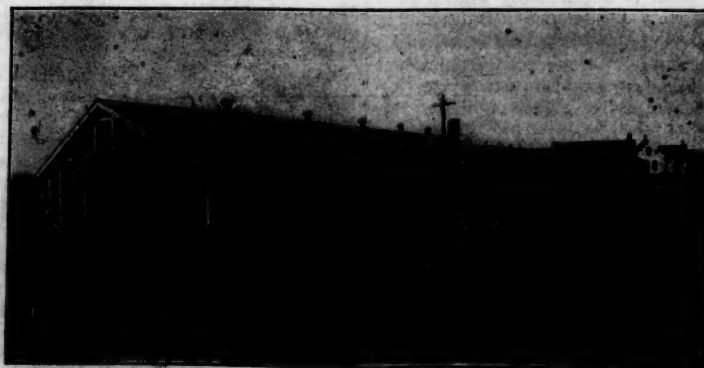
In modern methods of dairying ice is a prime factor, especially to the shipper of

and have it out as uniform as possible, say that the cakes will fit snugly together, filling all the crevices with dry snow or broken ice. Before putting on the second tier, leave from eight to twelve inches on all sides for sawdust, and when full put twelve inches of the sawdust on top.—W. C. Bradley, St. Croix County, Wis.

Essex County Truck Farmers Doing Well

Probably a larger acreage was planted in Marbledale this season than ever before, and while the wet, damp weather in the early spring prevented some of our early plantings from taking hold, many of the farmers were successful in their second plantings, and the fields are now in fine condition, in fact, better than for many seasons past. While the dry spell materially affected some of the crops, at the same time in this section of the country we have had heavy dews that assisted the growth of truck

Our market demands locally call for a large amount of small truck owing to our nearness to the fashionable summer colony, and many of our vegetables, such as peas, beans, lettuce, carrots, and small fruits, like strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants, are a very ready sale; and in fact we ship very few outside of our own town. Many of the farmers can sell all of their produce at their door, thus giving them retail prices. We have had considerable trouble with the egypt and brown-tail moths, and in some localities the fruit trees have been badly affected. The section



MAIN BROILER HOUSE, FISHER'S ISLAND FARM.

milk or cream, and from what the cheese and butter makers tell us, all milk taken to factories should be cooled as soon as possible to produce the best results.

It is a wise plan for every farmer to have an ice house, and if he has more than seven or eight miles to draw ice, a trough could be made from three sixteen-inch planks sixteen feet long, surfaced and joined on

around Clifton has been very severely attacked by these pests, and one or two large orchards there have been totally destroyed. The apple trees seem to have been hit most severely, while in many parts now and then a shade tree has experienced a severe attack, but as a rule the pests have been controlled, although it is feared that another season, if proper measures are not taken,

WATER SUPPLY

Now is the time to make ready. We can learn your needs and install the famous Eclipse Water Windmill, or one of the celebrated Fairbanks Steel Windmills, and have it working in good time. There may be delays later. Be prepared when the dry season comes.

WE ARE WATER SUPPLY SPECIALISTS.

We advise, estimate, erect complete plant from start to finish. We deliver and guarantee results. Don't forget that we supply tanks of all kinds, pumps, pipes—every water service appliance. Tell us your wants. Catalog Free. Gasoline Engines for pumping.

CHAS. J. JAGER CO., 166-8 High Street, Boston, Mass.

the increase will be disastrous to many of our orchards and trees.

Marbledale has quite a large number of little truck farms and there is a great quantity of vegetables and small fruits raised. We do not pride ourselves on having much live stock, but there are quite a number of henneries which are supplying the demand, eggs and roasters selling at very high prices. We have a great many seed farms hereabout, and there are quite a number of fanciers raising flower seeds for the market. Probably in no section of the country are there so many beautiful little front yard gardens as in this part. The old-fashioned garden idea is thoroughly carried out, and probably no more beautiful sight can be seen than to drive through our narrow streets which are all aglow at this season of the year with brightness and plots of flowers and old-fashioned flowers.

Marbledale, Mass.

H. N.

The New Hampshire Grange.

During the third and last week of the twenty-second annual series of field meetings, seven Pomona Granges held festivals and two subordinate Granges held special meetings for the entertainment of the officers of the State Grange, making ten sessions which they attended.

The twelfth annual outing of Carroll County,

Pomona Grange, at the Windhamshire encampment grounds near Union wharf, Tenthredon, Aug. 14, was the largest and best of its recent field meetings. The literary exercises were arranged and conducted by Charles A. Wiggin, Osgood, lecturer, as follows: Invention, the Rev. J. W. Hayley, address of welcome, Judge S. W. Abbott, Woburn; response, George R. Drake, Manchester, secretary State Grange; addresses by W. J. Thompson, South China, Me., lecturer Maine State Grange; B. O. Badley, Fairbourn, Me., master State Grange; Richard Fiske, Ashland, lecturer State Grange and Henry Neal, Vinal coast were given by Laura M. Bestwick, Olive V. Bicknell and Marguerite Voss. Stella Wiggin gave a recitation and Henri O. Halseid entertained the audience with instrumental music.

National Farmers' Congress.

The National Farmers' Congress this year meets at Richmond, Va., Sept. 13-22. The program includes addresses and discussions on various matters of interest to the farmers. The speakers are well known and of considerable prominence. The railroads from New England and the Northeastern States make a rate to Richmond of 1-1-3 for the round trip. Also special rates are made for side trips from Richmond to points of interest in the vicinity, including the Natural Bridge and Old Point Comfort. It is stated board can be obtained at Richmond at \$1 per day up.

WATER, WIND AND WEATHER PROOF
Amatite ROOFING

AMATITE is made impregnable against the weather by an actual mineral surface. Rain, snow, sleet, hail or frost can't affect it. This mineral surface takes the place of the coating which some roofings require every year. AMATITE never needs coating or painting.

\$1.75 buys 110 square feet of Amatite, f. o. b., Boston, with nails and cement free.

A postal card to us will bring a Sample and Booklet that will convince you.

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297 Franklin Street,
BOSTON

KREMLIN, 2:07³/₄

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892.
FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

KAVALLI, 2:07³/₄

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince.
Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.
Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904.
Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904.
FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at your prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at our prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY, Importers Northfield, Minn.
T. L. & J. L. DeLancey, Importers Northfield, Minn.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Year's of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 20 roans of the best quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 300 stallions. This has importance in it in the shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the International. We have now 120 stallions of the wide-axe-wagon sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchaser to be the judge. We guarantee 60 per cent. broodmare, future sealing death by any cause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 lbs. than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, Wenona, Ill.
Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

ED. LÜBBEN, SÜRWARDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG, GERMANY, BREEDER AND EXPORTER OF REGISTERED Oldenburg Coach Horses

MY horses have won numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Customers in the United States have also won a great many prizes on horses purchased of me. I only mention HANNIBAL, the GRAND CHAMPION STALLION at the WELLS' FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Sürwarden is railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Hude-Nordenham Line, 15 hours from Paris, 20 from London, 3 from Bremen (landing place of North German Lloyd steamers) 3 from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

Pure Arabian Stallions And Clay Arabian Stallions

THE ARABIAN HORSE IS THE BASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUGHBREDS

Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arab—i. e., the Maaght-Hedru family from which came the Darley Arab, parent of the English Thoroughbred.

THERE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Our Clay Arabians are a cross between our pure Arab and Henry Clay's daughters coming from the blood of the Clays with the great, conformable and confidence of the Arab.

STUD SERVICE CHARGES: CLAY ARABIAN AND ARABIAN, \$50.00
ANZAN, \$75.00
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THE HUNTINGTON STUD, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Formerly owned by Randolph Huntington, Esq.
Telephone 47-L Oyster Bay
Stables "Barnmore" Foot of Market Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE—Arabian and Clay Arabian Stallions.

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

MAN'S KNITTED SWEATER.
(All in One Piece.)
Four and one-half bands of German knitting worsted, mixed. Two bone needles, No. 4; four steel needles, No. 12.
The garment is begun in the front and knitted all in one piece.

For No. 36 chest measure, cast on the steel needles 124 stitches, knit 2 plain, pur 2 alternately for 22 rows. Put in bone needles (that is knit off the stitches from steel needles) (*) 1 plain, pur 1 alternately across row. Continue working back and forth in this way till 140 rows are finished. On next row divide the stitches into two parts of 62 stitches each. On the first part work back and forth as follows: Knit pattern as before, decreasing 1 stitch at the side toward the center, every other row, until you have 38 stitches remaining on the needle. Work back and forth on these 38 stitches without decreasing for 8 rows to form shoulders. Now take up the other 62 stitches at other side of front, and knit pattern to correspond.

Cast on 30 stitches for neck, in the center of these two shoulders. Knit pattern across entire row. Continue working back and forth for 188 rows. Transfer to steel needles and knit waist-band to correspond with the front; bind off. Pick up 30 stitches on each side of center of shoulder. Knit pattern back and forth as in the body, for 20 rows.

On the next row decrease one stitch at each side of needle. Continue working back and forth, decreasing 1 stitch at each side of the needle, every fifth row, until there are 80 stitches remaining on needle. On the next row decrease 1 stitch at each side of the needle. Continue knitting pattern, decreasing 1 stitch at each side of needle, every other row until 30 stitches remain. Now knit pattern without decreasing for 15 rows.

Transfer to steel needles; knit 2, pur 2, alternately for 42 rows; this is the cuff, bind off.

Sew up sleeves and under-arm seams.
For the collar: Cast on steel needles 36 stitches, 2 plain, pur 2, alternately until the strip measures 24 inches in length; bind off, sew collar to neck of garment. In making a larger or smaller size, add or decrease 5 stitches for every inch chest measure.

EVA M. NILES.

To Travel in Comfort.

For warm weather journeys—such as vacation bound humanity is taking these days—a few matters of forethought will save, or at least mitigate, a vast amount of discomfort. A traveler who has observed ways and means of comfort on two long journeys this summer says that every woman who contemplates going away might well provide herself with a drinking cup, a stout fan, a small, light pillow, a pair of colored glasses and a silk bag into which to slip her hat.

On such excessively hot days as came this last week the drinking cup is a safe channel for the fresh water which very well-regulated passengers coach carries. The stout fan is a palm leaf fan is the best affords at least diversion, and even heated air has more life-sustaining power in motion than in quiescence. Then, too, there is always one's neighbor traveler who has no fan and who is possibly rustling to and fro, irritatingly, a bunched-up piece of newspaper. The small pillow, with its cool lines of thin silk covering, makes comfort in some otherwise unprotected angle of weariness. Even if one keeps on one's hat, the pillow means relaxation. But the small, pillow woman, on a long journey, takes off her hat and puts it safely away from dust in a silk bag made with a draw string, and, as protection against cinders sifting through open windows and doors, she dons a pair of colored glasses, which have the added advantage of saving eye fatigue. Thus fortified, at small increase of luggage, she arrives at the end of an all-day's traveling with tolerable serenity—of course, barring accidents and complications.

Journeying northward to Maine the other day was a distinguished-looking middle-aged woman, evidently an experienced traveler, who carried all this equipment in a moderate-sized handbag. Her fan spent much of the time in the hands of a fellow passenger, who used it over his almost heat-prostrated mother. Her thin little pillow, covered with pongee silk embroidered in its natural color, was restful just to look at. Toward the journey's end this experienced traveler quietly adjusted her headgear with the aid of a hand mirror from the forehead well-provided bag, and to the greater envy of the other women—delicately wiped the cinders dust from her face with a piece of powdered chamomile skin. The help of these suggestions is the greater in that there are not always drawing room cars by which to travel to far-away country points. With timely realization, however, the journey in the ordinary passenger coach can be made approximately easy. And in regard to this, it is much as a Southern woman and a Chicago woman agreed on a recent day's journey—the vestibule coaches now in use are quite as cool and as comfortable as the drawing-room coaches, while the coming and going of passengers are vastly more diverting in the ordinary passenger coach.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Cold-Dish Season.

Cold fish and meat salads are something that the American cook rarely troubles herself about, but they are an important part of the French bill of fare nowadays. Rarely cold dinners are a fad at restaurants now.

The most popular fish salad is made of halibut. It is boiled, served in slices and covered with a mayonnaise dressing. With the dressing are slices of tomato cut very thin and often in halves and thin slices of green pepper.

Cold string beans provide another element to make this dish appetizing. Cold salmon salad is served in the same way.

The most popular cold meat salad in the French restaurants is made of roast beef cut in thin slices. It must, of course, be very well done. It is served with mayonnaise made with tarragon vinegar and with sliced potatoes and flageolet beans, which are, of course, also cold. Sometimes a slice of tomato is added.

A salad of cold sliced veal is also made in one of the French restaurants, and is highly typical of the French nation in that it has a great deal of mustard in its make-up. The French eat mustard with veal, which Americans rarely do.

Potatoes do not add piquancy enough to a meat like veal in spite of the liberal amount of mustard in the dressing, so green peppers and a slice of ham are added to the meat. The ham is cut in strips that make it look like bits of pepper. Of course none of the fat is used.

The most popular way of serving cold eggs in one of the restaurants is with estragon. This strong herb, so distant in taste

many Americans, is made to flavor the aspic. The egg is shirred in a casserole, then covered with the aspic and put into the refrigerator until quite cold. The egg must, of course, be cooked until quite hard. The small casseroles are used for the individual eggs.

Eggs à la Russe are also shirred, but are taken out of the casserole, served with mayonnaise, cold green peas and small bits of heart of lettuce.

The nervous woman, heaven pity her. She makes herself and everybody around her perfectly miserable. Sometimes there's a cause for the nervousness, and then she's to be pitied, and sometimes it's just a habit one gets into of being unreasonable and fussy, and generally looking on the blue side of everything.

When the nervous system gets out of order the whole system lags in sympathy. The digestive system, the liver and the heart all refuse to do their work. Every nervous woman should eat five or six times a day. She should eat three meals, have a lunch between meals, and never omit the warm drink taken just before she goes to bed. Gentle exercise and work are as necessary to the woman with nerves as food and fresh air. An active interest in life will be her salvation, but generally the woman in such a condition thinks she isn't interested in a thing in life, so she must keep at work until she develops an interest.

A celebrated physician has said: "If you wish never to be nervous live with reason, have a purpose in life and work for it; play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, be not annoyed by trifles, aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, be not self centered, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself." A celebrated and charming actress, whose age it would be rude to chronicle, but who still looks quite young, though she is a grandmother, gives the following prescription for the preservation of youth and beauty: "You must work until you are tired, sleep until you are rested, have plenty of fresh air, live in cool rooms, take a daily sponge bath and eat the simplest food."

Domestic Hints.

ICE-CREAM SODA AT HOME.

One may have the finest kind of chocolate ice-cream soda at home by following the directions given in What to Eat. Put into a granite saucepan one ounce, or three tablespoonfuls of soluble chocolate, or Baker's chocolate shaved. Add half a pint boiling water, stirring all the time. When the chocolate is liquid, add one pint of granulated sugar and stir until it begins to boil. Cook for about three minutes longer, strain and cool. When cool, flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Bottle this mixture and keep on ice. When the beverage is wanted, put into a tumbler two tablespoonfuls of shaved ice, two tablespoonfuls of the chocolate syrup, two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, one gill of milk, and half a gill of soda water from a siphon. A teaspoonful of vanilla ice cream makes a delicious ice-cream soda. A plainer drink is made by combining the chocolate syrup with milk and ice, and shaking well in a lemonade shaker.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Boil one and one-fourth pounds of sugar with a pint of water; add three drops of oil of peppermint, and after five minutes remove the mixture from the fire and stir until it turns white, when it must be quickly poured out on buttered tins.

VEAL LOAF.

This is a savory dish at picnics and simple country suppers. Mince three pounds of raw lean veal and a quarter of a pound of the best fat pork. Sprinkle through the meat half an onion grated fine, half a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, a scant tablespoonful of powdered sweet marjoram, the same amount of summer savory, one tablespoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. When the meat is minced and the seasoning added, mix in about two-thirds of a cup of cracker crumbs, half a cup of wet gravy, the yolk of an egg and the whites of two eggs well beaten together.

SCOTCH TOAST.

Break the eggs into a small saucepan and beat up well with a spoon; season with pepper and salt and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Toast the bread crisp and brown. Put the saucepan containing the eggs into another containing hot water, and when the eggs are cooked turn them over the toast, which has been nicely buttered.

TOMATO CATCHUP.

Chili sauce is now more often used than catchup, because it is more easily prepared. An old-fashioned tomato catchup calls for nine quarts of tomatoes, which should not be over ripe, but merely turned. Slice them (it will not be necessary to peel them) and pack them in a preserving kettle. After draining off all the clear juice, add two tablespoonfuls of salt, four of salt, one of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoon of black pepper and a half a teaspoon of cayenne pepper. Pour over the tomatoes three cups of one and a half pints of vinegar. Cover the kettle, and let the catchup simmer for three hours, being careful that it cooks all the time. Let it cool before turning it out of the kettle. When cold strain through a sieve, then bottle and cork it.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A little child should never be allowed to go to sleep with its face partly under the bed clothing. Mothers are supposed to know this, but they are often careless. A child's face must be kept uncovered when asleep so that it inhales only perfectly pure air and not that which has already been breathed. It is trifling things like this which make or mar a child's future health.

Salt water fish are much improved, says Good Housekeeping, if they are soaked in salted water for half an hour before cooking.

An English physician declares that it is better to keep scarlet fever patients at home, where the germs die out gradually in the fresh air, than to send them to a hospital, where they are in the midst of dozens of other cases in all ages of the disease. On their return to school the germs are called into activity by the foul air in the room, and the disease is spread to others.

The simplest mint sauce is made by steeping the chopped mint in boiling water, about half a cupful to a handful of mint, covering the bowl, and placing where it will cool quickly. Let it stand for three-quarters of an hour, then add a little sugar, salt, paprika and four tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar.

Naturists, says an authority, grow beautifully in water. Fill hyacinth glasses with slices, putting a few pieces of charcoal in the bottom of the glass, and pour in fresh water. Put the glass in a light window, not necessarily a sunny window, and the stalks will soon root, and afterwards flourish plenty in bloom. Such glasses would be delightful in winter.

It was a truly ingenious woman who discovered that she could mend her injured hot water bag with the kit of repair tools in her husband's bicycle outfit. She simply followed directions for mending a leak in the tire.

It is known that small pears make delicious pickles when made after the recipe of sweet pickled peaches? The fruit should be pared, but not quartered or corred. Leave the stem on. They look extremely well.

In homes where lemons are commonly used during hot weather it is a good plan to have a quantity of lemon juice on hand ready to use. Squeeze quickly with water and sugar. Keep the juice in a fruit jar on the ice. It saves plenty of bother to have it all ready. Often every avail-

able person is dressed in a flannel gown and does not rely upon sponges and towels and washes with soap and rinses. It is a different matter when the juice has simply to be poured from the jar on the sugar and the pitcher filled with ice-water.

When threading a sewing machine with artificial light one's eye is sometimes dazzled by the reflection from the metallic plate. This can be remedied by covering the plate temporarily with a piece of dark cloth.

An experienced housekeeper says that if one soaks salt hair that is hard and dry one day in water and one day in milk it will be greatly improved.

The Golden Chronicle.

The work of the City Missionary Society, as outlined in its eighty-eighth annual report, shows a remarkable amount of excellent work performed by its directors, and the society is doing a wonderful amount of good among the poor children of Boston. The society this year reverts to announce the death of several very prominent associates, yet its work continues and with the addition of new workers the helpfulness of its present members is sure to be very noticeable. The number of missionaries in the employ of the society the past year has been twenty-five. Changes have taken place in several districts so that we have the labor of but twenty-two for the entire twelve months. The missionary service has recently been increased in two sections of the city. In Roslindale one recently appointed will give all her time to this important field.

The third missionary has been appointed for Dorchester, there being a great need on account of its territorial limits and increased population and a field full of promise for such efforts as a city missionary society undertakes to put forth. Important aid in place in house visitations has thus already been given to the new enterprise started at Mattapan by the Second Dorchester Church. The table in the annual report shows the number of laborers and results, the Fresh Air Fund work and the Thanksgiving charity. One noticeable thing in the Fresh Air Fund is the number of street car tickets distributed, there being over thirty-five thousand.

There is no question but that the Society is doing a wonderful lot of good in helping those to employment, taking care of young people who need a little kindness and assistance in placing them in places where they are helpful and of value to others. The Fresh Air work, which is one of the most helpful of the departments, is organized so that two weeks' vacation at Rosemary Cottage at Eliot, Me., is provided for those who are selected by the Society to have this vacation. The Society needs \$1000 for the continuation of this Fresh Air work, and no doubt it pays to contribute even a small sum for the benefit which will be derived from the good investment.

A very interesting note appeared in one of the Boston papers not long ago, as follows: "Have you helped anybody this week?" The query lodged in the heart of a man who saw in the open street car a practical answer to the question. By means of them many poor children in the great city might escape for a few hours at least from the heat of the metropolis; so he sent to the City Missionary Society \$30 to be used for rides into the suburbs. So you see that this help did pay in a thousand fold. People were quick to see the advantages of the scheme, and dollars and dimes followed from every source; but if it had not been a paying investment in the best sense that first season would have been the last, but instead the good work expanded, until now it is organized into four districts, covering a ten and twelve weeks of summer. These different phases are open car rides for children, invalids and tired mothers who need such an outing, day excursions to Nantasket Beach, picnics at Franklin Park, and two weeks vacation at Rosemary cottage, Eliot, Me. To those who are contributors, for ten cents you permit one little child to enjoy an open car ride, and a \$7 contribution affords some poor child board and transportation to Eliot. If it is not a small indirectly some one little unfortunate doing a spell of this kind, if there were a hundred or a thousand of us performing the same act, how many of these happy little reunions we could make, and how grateful we would be to inwardly feel that we are performing a good, kind act and being helpful, wherein many of us are too busy, perhaps too selfish, to think of those who are less fortunate than we, and continue our busy lives without a kind thought and helpful contribution, so that we may perform our part to the best and progress of those about us.

The City Missionary Society, with its splendid assistance has had long and successful experience in these matters and can make funds go farther than an individual. The little pictures included in this article, showing Rosemary Cottage, cannot help being of assistance, showing the work this Society is performing among those who are dependent on such help, and whatever your contribution be for a case of this kind you can make it possible to aid one or more child in gaining health and the needed rest which is required in their successful progress.

The following shows a list of the officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Richard H. Stearns; Vice-president, Arthur G. Seward; Rev. William R. Campbell; secretary, Rev. Daniel W. Waldron; treasurer, Samuel E. Wilkins; National Bank of the Republic, 95 Milk street; auditor, Timothy Smith; managers, Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, D. D., Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., Rev. William T. McElveen, Ph. D., Rev. John Hopkins Denison, Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, Rev. William A. Knight, Rev. Albert F. Fitch, Rev. Albert H. Plumb, D. D., Rev. Edward F. Dineen, Rev. George W. Brooks, Rev. William H. Albright, D. D., Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., Rev. Frank W. Merriek, Ph. D., Rev. John O. Haavreg, Rev. George H. Flint, Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades, Rev. William T. Beale, Rev. Herbert A. Barker, Rev. James Alexander, B. V. Frank L. Luce, Rev. Paul Rader, Rev. Charles H. Washburn, Luther A. Wright, Frank Wood, John M. Fluke, Samuel B. Capen, Samuel D. Smith, Frederick M. Sear, Samuel B. Shapleigh, Francis H. Ward, George S. Poole, John W. Field, Frank G. Newhall, William A. Paine, Charles W. Kimball, Frederick W. Connolly, Charles E. Aldrich, Edwin S. Woodbury, Winfred S. Bancroft, Samuel Brock, John H. Colby, Francis R. Jewett, Frank W. Wyman, Jacob P. Bates, J. Howard Nichols, Frank A. Day, Frank E. Bridgman, William Stewart; Executive Committee, Richard H. Stearns, Luther A. Wright, Arthur G. Seward, Charles E. Aldrich, John M. Fluke, Jacob P. Bates, Frank A. Day, Names and residences of the missionaries: Rev. Daniel A. Waldron, superintendent, 53-A Dale street, Roxbury; Miss Louise J. Rice, 181 James terrace, Roxbury; Miss Harriette Carter, 55 Pinekey street; Miss Helen M. Clark, 542 East Fifth street, South

Boston; Mrs. Margaret P. Therry, 41 Crescent street, Cambridge; Miss Victoria M. Goss, 33 Hanson street; Miss Clara N. Dyer, 7 Chestnut street, Jamaica Plain; Miss Katharine S. Willard, 43 East Springfield street; Miss Annie A. Barnes, 60 West Rutland street; Miss Mary E. Baxter, 184 Dorchester street, South Boston; Miss Amelia C. Jager, 378 Parker Hill avenue, Roxbury; Miss Helen R. Stanley, 98 Copeland street, Roxbury; Miss Alice B. Winchster, 19 Moore street, East Boston; Miss Emma E. Currie, 600 Columbia road, Dorchester; Miss Jennie L. Pratt, 403 Columbus avenue; Miss Alice Miller, 1 Circuit square, Roxbury; Miss Jenny M. Purbasse, 35 White street, East Boston; Miss Mary Anderson, 107 Poplar street; Miss Carolyn A. Butters, 23 Dakota street, Dorchester; Miss Alice M. Cheney, 4371 Washington street, Roslindale; Miss Lillian K. Osgood, 8 Summer street, Dorchester; Miss Marian K. Brown, 3 Bishop street, Jamaica Plain; Office of the City Missionary Society, room 602, Congressional House, 14 Beacon street.

John D. Rockefeller, who has already presented the Chicago University with over \$15,000,000, now proposes to give it \$20,000,000 additional. This will make the institution the richest one in existence. Among his other gifts for the advancement of learning are \$1,000,000 to Yale University, \$100,000 for the General Education Society, \$25,000 to Williams Jewell University, \$1,375,000 to Harvard College, \$4,000,000 to Rush Medical College, \$5,000,000 to Johns Hopkins, \$1,000,000 to the Baptist Missionary Society, to say nothing of the several hundred thousand that he has bestowed on the Y. M. C. A.

The Harvard Church Society of Charlestown has presented Harvard College with two portraits of the Rev. James Walker, and they are now hung in the faculty room in University Hall. Mr. Walker preached in the old church which has been torn down from 1818 to 1839, some years before he became president of Harvard College, a position he held for seven years, beginning in 1833. Harvard has also received the old bell and pulpit of the church. A daughter of Reuben Hunt, one of the founders of the society, has likewise adorned the archway of Appleton Chapel with a monument and bust of President Walker.

Frederick Vanderbilt's benefactions to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale already amount to about \$500,000. He recently gave it a dormitory, which has just been completed, and now it has been announced by Prof. Russell Chittenden that he will build another one, at a cost of a million for the same department of the university. Its location will be on College street, between Byers and St. Anthony streets, and several residential buildings have been purchased, which will be torn down to make room for the site. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Vanderbilt was a graduate of the Sheffield School, which he has so generously remembered. The new dormitory will resemble the other Vanderbilt dormitories.

The Rev. George A. Brown, a son of the late Bishop John M. Brown of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has established an industrial school principally for the colored waifs of Chicago, at Bloomington, Ill. It has at present sixty-five inmates. The boys are taught trades and farming, and the girls are instructed in housework and sewing. It is proposed to erect a group of trade shops around the main building of the retreat which is the old home of the Partridges, one of the pioneer families of Illinois. The Rev. Dr. Brown believes that homeless children should have a Christian environment in order that they may be saved from falling into crime. He has appropriately named the school after the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it is, therefore, known as the Harriet Beecher Stowe Institute.

The annual report of the Sunnyside Day Nursery for 1903-1904 shows that this worthy institution has been doing an immense amount of good among the children of poor women who are the principal wage earners in their families, and have no one whom they can confide the care of their little ones while they are absent from their homes. Children between six months and six years are received at the nursery, and in urgent cases the preservation of this limit is not always insisted upon. The older ones attend the neighboring school and kindergarten in the morning and on their return are given a dinner after which the remainder of the day is devoted to recreation of various kinds. A Christmas tree for the mothers and children is always a feature of the winter festival season, and throughout the old weather there are monthly mother meetings at which entertainments are given and conversation enjoyed. In the summer picnics for the children are given by kind hearted people while weekly gifts of flowers add to the happiness experienced by the little guests of the nursery. It has recently purchased a house at 41 Blossom street, a convenient locality opposite the extensive grounds of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and this will afford all the room that it has so long desired and needed for the carrying on of its beneficent work. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and has all the modern appliances that contribute to health and comfort. A safe open playground has been constructed on the L, and this adds much to the attractions of the nursery for those who need to be kept out of doors as much as possible in a place where freedom from accident may be secured without loss of liberty. But the property carries a mortgage, and the removal of this is urgently wished by the devoted managers of the institution. They have received some help from a fair St. Beverly Farms, and a portion of the receipts from this source has been applied to the lighting of the financial land, while a donation day helped materially in furnishing the new quarters, but still there is a debt that must be removed if the nursery is to be placed on a sound financial basis. The interest on the \$3000 from the bequest of Charles Robert Billings can only be used, and though this gift is highly acceptable as a permanent fund it cannot, of course, be applied to the redemption of the present financial encumbrance. It will, therefore, be seen that those of abundant means, who love little children, have an abundant opportunity to help them by enabling the managers of the Sunnyside Day Nursery to pursue their philanthropic labor without serious drawbacks or embarrassments. Donations will be gratefully received by the treasurer, Charles R. Sturgis, and subscribers, who are out of town for the season, are reminded that their annual subscriptions are now due, and that the speedy settling of their claims will be highly agreeable. The nursery has been remarkably free from any sickness, except for an epidemic of measles during the year, according Dr. R. L. DeNormandie, who with his associate, Dr. Cones, has rendered valuable services to the Nursery which the

managers thankfully acknowledge. The expenses for 1903-1904 were \$3,105.15 an increase of \$251.06 over the previous year, owing principally to expenses incurred in the removal to the new house and in keeping it in a properly warm condition during the carrying out of the repairs. The total attendance of children was 302, and they were supported at a cost of less than thirty-five cents per day. It is believed that even this small sum will be reduced now that there is a satisfactory settlement in the new building. The affairs have been very judiciously managed, judging from the treasurer's reports, which show a careful accounting, for every dollar in expenditures and investments. An examination of the figures in detail, which we have not space to give, will abundantly reward perusal. The object to which the nursery is devoted is a noble one and its encouragement will be of inestimable benefit to the poor children of the tenement district in which it is so humanely located. The matron is Mrs. S. E. Hines and the managers include Mrs. P. V. R. Hely, president; Miss Frances C. Sturgis, secretary; Mrs. Hall Curtis, vice-president; Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. Lester Leland, Mrs. Q. A. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. E. N. Fenn, Mrs. Frederic Brooks, Mrs. Francis B. Cronin, Mrs. Alice Linzee, Miss C. E. Ward, Mrs. Frederic Parker, Mrs. C. W. Kennard, Mrs. E. S. Grew, Mrs. Henry P. King, Mrs. W. P. Lyman, Mrs. James R. Hooper and Miss Susan Emmons.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has received a communication from Acting Attorney-General McKendall of the Department of Justice, to whom was referred the case of Prof. George T. Moore, to the effect that he has found no grounds for a criminal prosecution of Dr. Moore. The latter was the algologist and physiologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture and was allowed to resign after it had become known that he held some stock in a nitro-culture concern of West Chester, Pa., the product in question being a scientific discovery of Dr. Moore and prepared under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. Moore held the stock conditionally upon accepting a position with the West Chester concern. He declined the position and returned the stock.

Steamship companies at New York are elated over the improvement in business. Instead of going out with half cargoes, or at times virtually in ballast, vessels are now taking full cargoes and the situation is a firm one generally. The improvement is due to the active demand for American grain.

A terrific electrical and hail storm passed over Schenectady, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon and did immense damage to growing crops. The storm came so suddenly that it took drivers of horses unawares, and the hailstones caused several unways in the main street.

Part of Jacob Spizer's peach orchard on the Balltown Mountain in Northern New Jersey was devastated by thieves on Sunday night. In the hope that the miscreants might be amenable to moral suasion and leave the rest of the place alone he painted signs, which he put up next day. They read: "Do not steal, for stealing is not right." Most of Mr. Spizer's neighbors think a shotgun would be more effective.

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Price of Jersey Register, \$1 per Single Volume. But-ter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all tests re-ferred to the Club to Aug. 1, 1905, \$2 per volume. Private Herd Record, 50 pages, cloth, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, 120 pages of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, \$1.

The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfers mailed free on application.

